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These SEEDS are supplied to us by the BEST GROWERS IN THE WORLD.

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ESTABLISHED 1841.

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ONLY communications relating to the new columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, and for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in their papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

On the 21st August, at Soochow, the wife of N. GIBB GEE, of a son (CHARLES McQUEEN).

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD CL. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 29TH AUGUST, 1903

The appointment of Admiral ALEXIEFF as Viceroy, with full powers, under the Supreme Council of the Russian Empire, is a fact which for good or ill cannot fail to have important consequences, not only for the outside world but for Russia herself. We know of no equivalent to the appointment in modern times, and its nearest representative seems to be the satraps of the ancient Persian Empire, as founded by DARIUS. We have before, on the 17th instant, alluded to the external aspects of the appointment; the internal, as indicative of the profound changes through which the Russian Empire is passing, seem no less important and interesting. In remarking more than once recently on the curious contrast between orders given at St. Petersburg and the acts of the Russian agents in the Far East, we have more than once pointed out the absence of any adequate power of control midway. Russia, we all know, feels none too assured of her position in Central Asia, and doubtless fears that at any moment her communications may be cut in two; she has too often condoned the most glaring breaches of discipline to feel quite easy as to the loyalty of her commanders; and now the same difficulty is staring her in the face at the extremity of the line. It has been evident during the whole of the recent operations in Manchuria that, not St. Petersburg, but the officer in command in the eastern Province, has assumed full control of Russia's foreign policy. This, as we have pointed out, while a menace to the world at

large, can by no means be looked upon as satisfactory to her statesmen at home, and it may well be that the new step is taken in the hope of getting rid of the anomaly. If so, the step, judged from the experience of history, is a particularly fatuous one. The appointment of satraps, supposed to be responsible to the supreme power alone, has been the general forerunner of disaster in all Asiatic empires. For that reason it has never recommended itself to European Powers, and there is no reason to believe that with Russia it is anything other than a confession of weakness. Menaced by revolution at home, openly set at naught by her representatives abroad, the bureaucracy of Russia is in evil case, so perhaps it is not to be wondered at that it should eagerly seize every nostrum that seemed to offer a temporary alleviation to the vexation under which it suffers.

But if such be the view we must take of the appointment when contemplating it from a Russian standpoint, when we look at it from outside there are other dangers even more imminent. Here we must look at the past career of Admiral ALEXIEFF, and the outlook is by no means reassuring. In fact, the new Viceroy has been distinguished principally by his capacity to do always the thing at any moment calculated to breed ill-feeling. His was the childish war about the railway siding at Tientsin; his seems to have been the silly painting of the rolling stock on the Chinese railway with Siberian colours; his too were the perpetual squabbles about trifles of every kind. Such conduct does not indicate a great administrator; yet if not as an administrator, of what possible utility to Russia can be his appointment to an important viceroyalty? Even to pick a quarrel, the new Viceroy, while quite capable of doing a wrong, has not the supreme art of doing it so as to seem in the right. That the Russian Government in selecting Admiral ALEXIEFF for the new post, did it in the hope that it would be the most pleasant part of his task to pick a quarrel with Japan, we may accept as extremely probable. There are many things in Russian eyes to be gained from such a quarrel at the present condition of affairs. Russia is sadly in want of some cheap prestige. She is aware that the world at large is looking askance at her as a never-do-well amongst the nations; if she could just manage to get into some little war, not too expensive, where she might have some reasonable hope for success, and could not be too badly beaten, it would take men's minds off their little troubles at home, and would afford a reasonable means of drafting a goodly number of troublesome subjects to Siberia, whence of course they need never come. Now doubtless Admiral ALEXIEFF is just the man to pick the quarrel, but he scarcely seems to be the man to pick it wisely; and in this lies the difficulty of the case. In any way the appointment of her Far Eastern satrap is not a subject on which, whether as friends or possible enemies, we can congratulate Russia.

No plague-cases were reported during the 24 hours ended at noon yesterday.

The French mail of the 28th July was delivered in London on the 27th inst.

In the Summary Court yesterday a mafco sued Captain Koller of the Sherwood Foresters for \$29 in respect of the keep of a pony. Mr. Justice Wise dismissed the suit after hearing evidence.

We received yesterday from the U.S. Consulate-General the following typhoon warning issued from Manila Observatory at 9 a.m.—2 th, 9 a.m.—Typhoon off the east coast Luzon, probably between parallels 16 and 17.

Four months' hard labour was the sentence imposed yesterday at the Police Court by Mr. T. Sorombe Smith upon a Chinese youth who admitted stealing \$33.50 from his uncle in Canton for the purpose of going abroad. The uncle was visited by a detective from Hongkong, and came down here to give evidence.

Poor Marshal Su, says the P. & T. Times, was confined in the very room in the Board of Punishments Yamen where the wretched Shen suffered his martyrdom, the ghastly mementoes of his suffering still staining the floor. The occupant found this unbearable, and managed to effect a transfer by paying Tls. 800.

The enquiry was resumed yesterday afternoon before Mr. T. Sorombe Smith, Police Magistrate, into the circumstances attending the death of a native workman who was killed by the collapse of a house at Mui Kwei Lane, West Point, on the 19th inst. The enquiry was again adjourned till Tuesday next, when it is expected to conclude.

By permission of Major Radford and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-night from 8 to 9.30. The following is the programme:—
March..... "On the Road"..... Ord Hume
Overture..... "The Sapphire Necklace"..... Sullivan
Selection..... "The Runaway Girl"..... Cavall
Song..... "The Song of the Arabs"..... Cavall
Selection..... "The Ball of New York"..... Koller
Waltz..... "Cyprien"..... Ord Hume
Two-Step..... "Mumblin' Blues"..... Ord Hume
"God Save the King"..... Ord Hume

Sir Ernest Satow arrived at Peking on the evening of the 21st instant.

The Oriente Hotel at Manila has been sold to the Insular Government for over \$650,000, to be used as a post-office, etc.

A Berlin telegram to Manila says that Baron Von Stongie is the new Minister of the Treasury. He is a distinguished financier.

According to a Berlin telegram, the Krupp have announced that they will fight the 'Steel Trust's' encroachment on their trade in Europe.

A floating-dock for the accommodation of passengers, to facilitate their landing and to gain possession of their baggage, is the latest addition planned by the Custom House at Manila.

The death occurred at Kobo on the 16th inst. of Mr. John C. Abell, a well known and very popular resident, who was for many years Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the port.

The N.C. Daily News quotes a Canton despatch to the effect that it was rumoured last Saturday that Viceroy Shun, accompanied by General Feng Tz-to-tai, has gained a great victory over a large body of rebels at Hsinchen, Kwangsi, and that the rebel losses were over 3,000.

The China Navigation Company has added another liner to the fleet that plies between Hongkong and Manila, the steamer Kaifong being the latest addition. This will give this company a weekly service; the Kaifong will run alternately with the Sangliang, so that these steamers will leave Hongkong and Manila every Wednesday and arrive in alternate ports every Saturday.

The N.C. Daily News says that the meeting of the Consular Body to discuss the Supto case has not yet taken place, and there is consequently no question as yet as to sending the difficulty back again at Peking. The prisoners cannot be gaol indefinitely, says our contemporary, and the probability is that they will be shortly brought before the Mixed Court and tried in accordance with the original agreement with the Taotai.

Under date Berlin, 22nd August, the Ostasiatische Lloyd publishes the following remarkable telegram:—"The London Times publishes some false representations in regard to the visit of the German men-of-war to Vladivostok and announces a new Russo-German-French triple alliance in East Asia. There is not a word true in the whole matter." It is curious we have heard no word of the alleged representations of the Times from any other source.

The Ostasiatische Lloyd has the following Hongkong telegram, dated 24th August:—"The Rev. W. Homeyer, of the Berlin Mission, was attacked last Tuesday on the North river by pirates, who robbed and badly wounded him with four bullets in the face. His wife's maid, his own servants, and the boatmen were also wounded. The affair occurred at the same spot where the American railway engineers were recently attacked. The German Consul in Canton, to which place Mr. Homeyer has returned, has taken up the matter." The story about the attack on the Americans was much exaggerated. This may turn out equally so.

Mr. Fred T. Jane, author of *All the World's Fighting Ships* and a well-known naval publicist, has announced his intention to contest Portsmouth at the next general election as an Independent Conservative candidate, and in a letter to the Conservative Association, declining to place his candidature in the hands of that body, he states that he places the Navy before party. The *Naval and Military Record* says:—"We have nothing to do here with the particular shade of Mr. Jane's politics, but we may point out that most of the candidates for Dockyard towns have to acquire their naval knowledge after their election, whereas Mr. Jane, by reason of his bringing an encyclopaedic knowledge direct to the arena. We have here a naval specialist, living in a naval town, offering himself without the support of the party-organisation to the suffrages of the constituency with whose aims and objects he has a life-long acquaintance. It will be remembered that some years ago the warrant officers contemplated running their own candidate, and it is no secret that Mr. Jane was the man of their choice."

The deaths of two Admirals who once saw service in China are announced in the latest home mail-papers. Admiral the Hon. Fitzgerald Algernon Charles Foley, died on the 26th ult. at Fordingbridge, Hants. He was born in 1823, and entered the Royal Navy on May 2nd, 1837. As a midshipman he served in the *Custard* during the operations on the coast of Syria and at the bombardment of Acre in 1840, and received the Syrian and Turkish medals with clasp. His commissions as mate (sub-lieutenant), lieutenant, and commander bore date respectively April 29th, 1843, January 15th, 1846, and September 7th, 1855. During this period he saw service in China against pirates, and received the China medal. Afterwards he became superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, and as a rear-admiral, superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard from 1877 to 1892. He became vice-admiral on November 23rd, 1891, and admiral May 24th, 1897, being placed on the retired list July 7th of the same year. Rear-admiral the Hon. Richard Harve, whose death occurred at Folkestone, was the second son of the second Earl of Liselwell. Born in 1836, he entered the Royal Navy in June, 1850, served as a midshipman in the Crimea, and also saw service in the Baltic and during the China War of 1857-9.

Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.N., is having a thorough survey made of Chiochoo harbour.

According to the *Jiji*, the rumour that Japan has bought the four Chilean warships that were for sale in England is true.

Mr. E. von Hirsch, for some time Consul and Acting Consul-General for Austro-Hungary at Shanghai, has been appointed Consul-General.

The Rev. Father Hendrick has been consecrated Bishop of Celm, and will shortly leave for the seat of his future labours, says a New York telegram.

"The Yellow River is reported to be again getting out of bed owing to the recent rains," says a Northern paper. Others are reported to be staying in bed for the same reason.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and her Consort, Prince Henry, will visit the colonies of Holland in the winter. Queen Emma, the Queen Dowager, will act as Regent during her daughter's absence.

Owing to the epidemic at Cambridge recently of a mysterious disease resembling in some respects smallpox, the authorities ordered that all coins should be disinfected. We wonder what diseases may not be conveyed by Hongkong and Chinese coins.

The French Minister at Peking is said to have again demanded to know about the privileges granted the French by ex-Viceroy Wang, and whether they will be continued by his successor. The Waiwup has replied that the details shall be investigated.

Cholera, which had been for some time prevalent around Simla, reached the station early in August, but only one case had so far occurred within the municipal limits, according to last advices. Extraordinary precautions were being taken in view of the appearance of cholera.

The orders already promulgated at home which prohibit the wearing of uniform at fancy dress balls, and which provide that cadets by soldiers are to be returned by all officers present are now published formally in Indian Army Orders and are thereby brought into force in India.

The *Naval and Military Record* writes that "Russia still hopes that when Japan sees she is ready she will not press matters too far." It was this sort of policy which plunged Russia into the Crimean war. Believing that England and France would not strike, the Emperor refused to yield, and Russia may be making the same mistake to-day. Under certain circumstances we are bound by the Anglo-Japanese alliance to render our ally support should he be placed in the awkward position indicated, and we could not stand idly by if we saw Japan in a life-and-death struggle in the fight for the open door."

The grievances of the Indian medical service, which are the subject of an appeal to the Members of Parliament by the British Medical Association, include the slowness of promotion and consequent age retirement before the full pension has been earned. The appeal claims an alteration of the retirement and pension rules, an increase of pay similar to that given to the Royal Army Medical Corps, and selection of the P. M. O. for India alternately from the Indian Medical Service and the Army Medical Department. The Civil branch complains that honours are not given for purely professional distinction and claims equal pay with the military branch and the abolition of rules limiting fees. It is also claimed that the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service should have the rank of Lieutenant-General and a seat on the Viceroy's Council, with direct access to the Viceroy, and that Administrative Medical Officers should have seats on the Provincial Councils.

THE "POYANG" FATALITY.

The N.C. Daily News of the 25th inst. says:—"The return of the *Poyang* to Shanghai has enabled us to obtain, through the courtesy of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, some further information in reference to this calamity. It is known now that the mass-room boy, who was landed sick at Wuhu before there had been any deaths on board the steamer, has since died there of cholera. The whole of the evidence obtainable as to what occurred on the *Poyang* and as to the illness and death of her five officers, was submitted to and carefully investigated by Dr. Thomson of Hankow, who has certified in a long and exhaustive report to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, that the symptoms in the case of all those who died were undoubtedly those of true cholera. Dr. Thomson's report and the evidence have been laid before Drs. Bargo and Milles here, who fully agree with his conclusions. Finally, the matter has been submitted to the Acting Chief Justice here, Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, who has given it as his opinion that Mr. Spiney, having before him the certificates of two qualified doctors that the deaths were due to cholera, was perfectly right, in the absence of any cause of suspicion, in giving a burial order, an inquest under such circumstances not being necessary."

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—"The barometer has risen over E. Japan, fallen slightly over Formosa. A low pressure trough appears to be lying over the N. part of the China Sea and the Pacific to the E. of the Bellingham Channel. A circular depression may be forming in the neighbourhood of the latter area. Pressure is highest over E. Japan. Moderate to fresh NE. winds in the Formosa Channel and over the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Moderate NE. winds; showers."

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS SERVICE.

THE "AMERICA" CUP.

LONDON, 28th August.

The Shamrock was 2 minutes and 38 seconds late in starting, of which 36 seconds were disallowed according to rule.

THIRD RACE ABORTIVE.

LONDON, 27th August.

The race is off. The result of the skillful jockeying of the *Reliance* was that neither boat crossed the starting line till after the handicap gun had fired, the Shamrock thus losing 107 out of 157 seconds handicap. This is the worst tactical defeat ever sustained at the start in any "America" Cup race. The *Reliance* kept the lead on the fifteen mile windward stretch, turning the mark some minutes ahead of the Shamrock.

[The above is printed to-day by kind permission of the Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co. kindly informed us yesterday morning that they had received the following telegram with regard to the race:—

New York, 27th August.

No race; very light weather; postponed owing to wind. Will be re-sailed day after to-morrow (Saturday).]

THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

LONDON, 28th August.

With reference to telegram No. 2182, dated London, 23rd inst., it was announced in Bucharest that the Bulgarians and Greeks in Roumania had been ordered to return to their homes for the purpose of mobilisation, but there has been no Bulgarian or Greek announcement to that effect.

LATER.

The total number of Turks called out on a war footing in Macedonia is 150 battalions.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LONDON, 26th August.

Lord Lamington has been appointed Governor of Bombay.

THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, 26th August.

Mr. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, has resigned and is succeeded by Mr. Taft.

HONGKONG WATER POLO ASSOCIATION.

AQUATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

This afternoon at the V.E.C. enclosure, the members of the Water Polo Association will give an aquatic entertainment, commencing at 4.30 p.m. sharp. Ladies are cordially invited by the committee. The following is the programme:—

1.—TWO LENGTHS (HANDICAP). First and second in each heat to swim in the tank.
FIRST HEAT.
G. J. Clarke G. J. Alves 4
H. Austin G. H. Rubie 4
C. T. Uzorio M. A. Raznek 5
J. M. Bittie L. E. Lammett 5
H. S. Holmes F. Ellis 6
A. Ribeiro J. Rosa Pereira 8
2.—TWO LENGTHS (HANDICAP) (final heat).

3.—TWO LENGTHS (HANDICAP) (final heat).
FIRST HEAT.
G. H. Rubie Tub No. 1. F. E. Ellis Tub No. 5
H. Austin A. B. Chummett 7
E. K. Tait E. Raymond 2
H. S. Holmes H. C. Sayer 6
J. M. Bittie E. B. Miller 6
J. Alves M. A. Raznek 3
F. Jorge E. Jordan 1
4.—TWO LENGTHS (HANDICAP) (final heat).
FIRST HEAT.
G. H. Rubie Tub No. 1. F. E. Ellis Tub No. 5
H. Austin A. B. Chummett 7
E. K. Tait E. Raymond 2
H. S. Holmes H. C. Sayer 6
J. M. Bittie E. B. Miller 6
J. Alves M. A. Raznek 3
F. Jorge E. Jordan 1
5.—EXHIBITION DIVING.
F. W. White M. A. Raznek
W. Schumacher J. Alves
6.—TWO RACE (final heat).
7.—WATER POLO.
BLACK. WHITE.
A. E. Alves (Capt.) W. Armstrong (Capt.)
C. J. Cooke J. Wittichell
A. Barros J. Loureiro
N. H. Alves F. K. Tait
L. E. Lammett J. Miller
C. M. Alves F. D. Bain
E. Jorge A. Ribeiro

CARTOONS IN METAL.

The cartoonist of our own day who turns out his drawing for the current day's paper is something of a phenomenon, but his predecessors among the metal workers were pretty handy fellows. A situation had to be hit off, inscription etched, dies made, and the whole stock of cartoons in metal distributed in time to catch the public gaze while the political situation dealt with was still fresh in mind. The madallists of the middle ages spent no one. Popes and priests, queens and kings, and courtiers all were gibbeted in this fashion. Mary had reason to suspect her Privy Council of a fearful caricature of which she was the victim; Charles I. declared war on Holland for a malicious medal by which he was caricatured; Elizabeth ordered a special issue as a counterblast to one scattered over England by Philip of Spain prior to the destruction of the Armada. As a medium for the expression of international hatred, and the detestation of class for class, these old-world coins played a remarkable part, and despite the difficulties of distribution, seem to have attracted public attention in a manner impossible to the modern cartoonist.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

SOCIETY FORMED IN HONGKONG.

A public meeting of ladies and gentlemen interested in the formation of the Colony of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held yesterday afternoon in the City Hall, H. E. the Governor, who was accompanied by Lady Blake, presiding.

In proposing the first resolution on the paper, Mrs. EXCELSHAW explained the objects of the meeting, and said the formation of such a Society in Hongkong had not come a day too soon. He referred to cases of cruelty to animals that had come under his own notice, where horses, cattle, and fowls were made the victims of unnecessary suffering, and expressed the conviction that carelessness or thoughtlessness on the part of the people inflicting that suffering had a great deal to do with it. He quoted an instance that occurred once in the West Indies, where, riding along the road one day, he saw an old negro woman carrying some fowls to the market by their legs with their heads hanging down. He stopped the old woman and said to her—"That is a cruel thing to do; how would you like, my good lady, if I took you up by the feet and carried you that way for two or three miles?" She appeared outraged at the idea, but carried the fowls properly after that. She simply had not thought about it. In the same way there was a complaint here recently about gross cruelty to a pony, which had been driven about all day and at last dropped and nearly died; it was possible that there the Chinese thought as little about that pony as the Cockney, whom Mr. Leitch was fond of caricaturing in the pages of *Punch* years ago, thought about his horse. When told that the animal might be driven for thirty miles but could not possibly be driven for sixty he answered—"It's all right; I have bought two whips." In most of these cases it was probable that the cruelty was the result of unfeeling thoughtlessness rather than deliberate brutality. The purpose of the Society was to stimulate the susceptibilities of these thoughtless persons and bring before them appreciation of the fact that God, who had laid upon all animals the capacity to suffer, had planted in the human breast the seeds of sympathy, and pity, and mercy, and without cultivation of these qualities, a man, or woman, however successful or high or mighty, was but a poor creature whose mind had been deformed by neglect or abuse. As Shakespeare had said in his beautiful lines—"Mercy is an attribute to God himself." His Excellency, whose remarks were received with applause, then read the following resolution standing in his name:—"That it is desirable to form a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Hongkong and it be resolved that such a Society be hereby formed under the name of 'The Hongkong Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.'"

Mr. E. A. HERBERT, who seconded, thanked His Excellency for the interest he had shown in the movement and for the support he had given it by allowing himself to be nominated as the President of the proposed Society. Proceeding, he made reference to the active interest which the Royal Family had displayed and were displaying in the Society at home, and hoped to see that the local body would be able to do the same. Royal to its name and style itself the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. A Society of the kind was needed in Hongkong, for however much the police, to whom every credit was due, might strive to put a stop to cruelties, they were not able of themselves to effect that purpose. The Bill now before the Legislature would go a long way towards improving the present state of affairs, but constant supervision would be required to see that the provisions of the Bill, when it became law, were observed, and in that direction he trusted the Society would be found useful. Mr. Herbert described acts of cruelty to animals and birds occurring in the Colony, and went on to state how the Society proposed to put them down. Its chief object was educational, and to that end it was hoped they would be able to give prizes to be competed for by the children in the various schools, who would be asked to write essays on the question of kindness to animals. By this means, and by indicating proper punishment where acts of gross cruelty had been committed, it was hoped to carry out the object for which the Society had been formed.

The Hon. W. Y. YUK supported the resolution which was carried unanimously. The Bishop of Victoria proposed the second resolution as follows:—"The purpose of the Society is to encourage by every possible means the promotion of humanitarianism towards Animal Creation. (a) the members of the Society will do so by individual effort, (b) they will use their best endeavours to teach the true meaning of kindness to animals to all with whom they are brought into contact and to educate children in these views; to which end they would suggest the introduction of books bearing on this subject into the schools of the Colony. (c) It is further proposed to gain this object as regards the Chinese by the translation and circulation of suitable literature amongst them." The Bishop said he was glad to hear that the chief object of the Society was to be educational, and for that reason he was glad that the resolution had been put into his hands, because the method advocated by that resolution was chiefly education. His own conviction was that the Chinese were not a cruel people, and where one found cases of cruelty these things were only owing to ignorance. The conditions under which the Chinese of the poorer class lived tended to promote thoughtlessness with regard to the treatment of their animals and fowls, and the proper way to teach them kindness was by educational means rather than prosecutions. If these people were to be taught to be humane towards animals, we must set the example by being humane to our fellow-men, for nothing tended so much to brutalise a man as to be treated like a brute himself. (Heard, heard.) Only the other day he had seen a man flog a chicken-cowls most severely with a cane, and whilst on that point he should like to see a good many of the cases carried about the streets in the hands of officials and semi-officials quietly put in the fire. If we try to teach our fellow-men to be humane, kindness towards them would be more likely to lead to gentle treatment towards animals on their part.

Mr. E. H. SHARP, K.C., seconded the resolution. He also instanced acts of cruelty that he would be called upon to prevent, but said that most of the work of the Society would arise in connection with cruelty occurring during the carriage of animals to Hongkong. To illustrate what his point was, Mr. Sharp referred to the transport of cattle on the West River, where on board ship many of them tied up by the noses to keep them from lying down, collapsed—with results better left to the

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and should be accompanied by the necessary fee. For extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Tenement Houses are reminded that Notices of Intention to Lendwash must be sent to the Secretary of the Board THREE CLEAR DAYS before the work is commenced.

By Order, G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary.

Sanitary Board Room,
26th August, 1903. [2437]

WANTED.

PARTNER wanted with Tls. 7,000 Capital in established Importing and Exporting Business in Shanghai.

This firm has valuable connections in Europe and United States, and is the sole representative in China of several large manufacturers. A Branch Office is about to be opened in Manchuria for Russian business.

Address—
"MAILEN"
British Post Office,
Shanghai.

2434]

CITY HALL.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

GRAND BENEFIT

TENDERED TO

ALVA THE GREAT,
MAGICIAN, VENTRILOQUIST AND
HYPNOTIST.

VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT
BY HONGKONG'S BEST AMATEUR
AND PROFESSIONAL TALENT.

PLENTY OF FUN.

POPULAR PRICES, \$2 and \$1.

Plan at Robinson's.

Doors open 8.15. Overture at 9 P.M. Sharp.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1903. [2436]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have been favoured with instructions to Sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 29th August, 1903, at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, the following:—
THE WALTER PONY "FAREWELL,"
an excellent Hack and good Polo Pony.
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1903. [2435]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDEUTSCHER LOYD.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO
AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"ZIETEN."

OF THE NORDEUTSCHER LOYD.
Captain E. Wilhelm, due here with the outward German Mail on TUESDAY, at 5 A.M., will leave for the above places about 12.24 hours after arrival.

NORDEUTSCHER LOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1903. [2434]

BOSTON TOWBOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "LYRA,"
FROM PACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE AND MOI.

THE above steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1903. [7]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS is

now ready and contains—
Leading Articles—
Lord Salisbury's Death.
H.E. the Governor on Plague.
Weihaiwei in 1902.
Export of Arms to China.
Swatow's Trade in 1902.
Hongkong Sanitary Board.
A So itary Experiment.
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
Volunteer Promenade Concert.
Sanitary Institute Branch for Hongkong.
Presentation to Mr. Kidd.
Naval Boat Race at Chefoo.
Chang Chih-tung's Views.
Fire on the "Indra" at Singapore.
New Territory Notes.
Canton.

Correspondence.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
Sungway Court.
Notes from the Botanic Gardens.
Review.
Hongkong's Assets and Liabilities.
Railways and Trade in Yunnan.
The Allen Case in Manila.
The British Consular Service.
Japan and Russia.
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The "Chong" at Hongkong.
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Hongkong, 29th August, 1903.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR KOBE.

"EASTERN."
Captain W. Ellis, will be despatched for the above port on THURSDAY, the 3rd September, at Daylight.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stevedore and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

V.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1903. [2432]

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

"C. FERD LAEISZ,"

Captain Sachs, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 4th September, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1903. [2431]

JUST ARRIVED.
Per s.s. "Hitachi Maru."

**HASTINGS and NARREWS' YORK-
CUT HAM and BACON—Quite
Fresh.**

PRICES REASONABLE. 5 per cent. Discount.
H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Almeida Street,
36 to 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1903. [2418]

WANTED.

By a British Mercantile Firm a JUNIOR
OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Apply by letter to—
N. O. P.,
Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1903. [2426]

WANTED.

AN experienced and Reliable EUROPEAN
STOREKEEPER.

Apply to—
C. D.,
Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1903. [2410]

WANTED.

A BRITISH TEACHER for a Private
School in the Colony.

Apply to—
M. M.,
Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1903. [2285]

SITUATION WANTED

By an energetic young European, as
JUNIOR CLERK. Several years' experience.

Reply to—
S. M.,
Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1903. [2396]

DOCTOR.

SITUATION WANTED by a duly Quali-
fied DOCTOR with English Diplomas.

Apply by letter to—
J.,
Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1903. [2386]

FEW MEN CAN BE SURE

that their old age will be free from the
cares of poverty. But most men can free
themselves from such cares by investing in an
Installment Endowment of the Equitable Life
Assurance Society, which will provide an
absolutely certain and permanent income of
from

\$200 to \$20,000 a Year
for their mature years, without sinking much
capital to secure the income.

And moreover, in case of premature death,
the income commences at once to the family.

**THE EQUITABLE LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE
UNITED STATES.**

(HENRY B. HYDE, Founder.)

1848] **F. KIENE, Manager.**

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from
the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that
GUN PRATICE at target will be carried out
from 9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. on SEPTEMBER
2nd and 3rd, 1903, commencing at 9 a.m. and
ending at about 9 a.m. if the range is clear.

By Command,
F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1903. [2376]

NOTICE.

**A MEETING OF HIS MAJESTY'S
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE** will be
held in the JUSTICES' ROOM, at the
Magistrate's, at 2.15 P.M., on TUESDAY, the
1st day of SEPTEMBER, 1903, for the
purpose of considering the following applica-
tion—

From one LOUIS COMAR for a
"Publican's Licence to sell and retail
intoxicating Liquors on the premises
situate at No. 61, Des Vaux Road
Central, under the sign of "The
Main Hotel."

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Police Magistrate.

Magistrate's,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1903. [2377]

CARTRIDGES.

**IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-
FORE ALWAYS FRESH.**

**E. LEYS, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE
and KYNOC'S SPORTING
CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE,
and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in
all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 2880. ALL GUNS and
AMMUNITION in Stock.**

W. E. ROBERTS & CO.,
Hongkong, 28th August, 1903. [11]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
from the OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR,
to Sell by Public Auction, for account of the
Estate of the late F. O. EDWIN, F. Voss,
Captain MONTRE, and MARIA SCHULTZ,
TO-DAY (SATURDAY),

the 29th August, 1903, at 11 A.M. at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street.

SUNDY GOODS AND EFFECTS,
Comprising—
GENTS' and LADIES' CLOTHING,
TRAVELLING BAGS and TRUNKS,
BOOKS, BOOTS and SHOES, BEDDING,
&c., &c.

Also
A Quantity of GOLD JEWELLERY and
COINS.

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1903. [2424]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
from BRUCE SHEPHERD, Esq., I.S.O., to
Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (SATURDAY),
the 29th August, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., within his
residence, "HAYTOR," 24, PLANTATION ROAD,
Peak.

**THE WHOLE OF HIS
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,**

therein contained, comprising—
TEAKWOOD CABINETS, HIDE-
BOARDS with BEVELED GLASS, DIN-
NER WAGON, TEAKWOOD DRESS-
ING TABLES with BEVELED GLASS,
HAT-STAND, DOUBLE IRON BED-
STEAD with WIRE MATTRESSES,
CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, PIC-
TURES, CHAIRS, &c., &c.

N.B.—Attention is drawn to several pieces
of this Furniture, viz.:—Two Cabinets,
Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Two Dress-
ing Tables, Hatstand, &c., as they were
recently manufactured to the Vendor's
order in Teakwood from specially
selected timbers and are practically
new.

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1903. [2378]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of
the Letting by Public Auction, to be
held on MONDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST,
1903, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public
Works Department, by Order of His Excel-
lency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown
Land near Tokwau, Kowloon, in the Colony
of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the
option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed
by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for
one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale. Boundary Measurements. Contents in Square Feet. Annual Rent. Upset Price.

1. 1,150 wan 52 14 1537' 233' 14,000 22 4,000

2. 1,150 wan 52 14 1537' 233' 14,000 22 4,000

3. 1,150 wan 52 14 1537' 233' 14,000 22 4,000

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32. 1,150 wan 52 14 1537' 233' 14,000 22 4,000

33. 1,150 wan 52 14 1537' 233' 14,000 22 4,000

34. 1,150 wan 52 14 1537' 233' 14,000 22 4,000

PUBLIC COMPANIES

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. per Share
for the six months ending 30th June,
1903, declared at Monday's Ordinary Half-
Yearly Meeting, will be payable at the premises
of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION, on and after
TUESDAY, the 25th AUGUST, and share-
holders are requested to apply for Dividend
Warrants at the Company's Office, Queen's
Buildings, New Praya.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. I. ROSE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1903. [2383]

**THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate
of 5 per cent. (Two Dollars and a Half
per Share), for the Six Months ending 30th
June, 1903, will be paid on application to
these Persons who are Registered as Share-
holders in the above Company on the 31st
August, 1903.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 28th to 31st
AUGUST, both days inclusive.

E. J. MACGOWAN,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1903. [2411]

**HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above
Company will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL,
on MONDAY, the 7th SEPTEMBER, 1903, at
Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement
of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June,
1903, with the Report of the Directors, and to
discuss any matter that may be competently
brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 7th
SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MOONEY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1903. [2420]

**THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING
WEAVING & DYING COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above
Company will be held at the OFFICES of
the General Managers, on MONDAY, the
14th SEPTEMBER, at 11.30 a.m., for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the Con-
sulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to
31st July, 1903.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 8th to 14th PROX.,
both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1903. [2425]

**HUMPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BOOKBINDING
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
 The only office in China having European
 taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN
A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.
 Every Household Requisite. Depot for
 Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;
 17a, Queen's Road Central.

CHEONG LEE & CO., Furniture Store.
 Established over 20 years. Importers and
 Exporters. Teakwood Furniture, Black-
 wood, Jewellery, &c. Highest grade
 best and cheapest. 8, Queen's Road
 Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS
 Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers. 49
 Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
 at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Hongkong.

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 also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
 Views of China and Japan. Work
 done for Amateurs. No. 8a, Queen's
 Road Central.

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 Proofs read by Englishmen.

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F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
 Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Provision
 and Coal Merchants, Sole Agents for
 Hartmann's Rahtjen's Genuine Com-
 position Red Brand Brand.

HISMARCK & CO.,
 Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,
 Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
 makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
 Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,
 Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
 Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers'
 Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,
 144, Des Voeux Road.

MOORE & SEIMUND,
 25 and 26, Connaught Road, Praya Central.
 Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers,
 Commission Agents and General
 Storekeepers. Sole Agents for
 Shipowners' Compositions ("Gray-
 headed Brand") and Blundell's
 Spencer & Co.'s Composition.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,
 14, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
 Watches and Clocks by competent
 European experts at moderate rates.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
 are warranted to cure, in either sex, all acquired or
 constitutional Discharges from the Urinary
 Organs, Gravel, and Pain in the Back. Free
 from Mercury. Established upwards of 30
 years. In Boxes 6d. each, of all Chemists,
 and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the
 World. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MID-
 LAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln,
 England.

LESSONS IN FRENCH

NEW and easy method of learning French
 in a few months, mainly by conversation
 with a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.
 Also Lessons in English by an English Lady,
 B. R.
 Care of Office of this Paper.
 Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [2307]

KEATING'S
POWDER

IS HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE.
 BUGS,
 FLIES,
 MOTHS,
 BEETLES,
 MOSQUITOES,
 BATS,
 PLEAS,
 MOths,
 BEETLES,
 MOSQUITOES.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of
 THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and
 Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
 KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
 A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT,
 furnishing a most agreeable method of adminis-
 tering the only certain remedy for INTES-
 TINAL or THIRTY WORM. It is perfectly safe and
 mild, and is especially adapted for Children.
 Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.
 Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, LONDON. [232]

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DIRECTORY OF
PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES
 IN
CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA
 FOR 1903.

WITH ALPHABETICAL LIST.
 88 PAGES, BOUND IN CLOTH AND
 LETTERED, 61.
 PAPER COVER, 50 Cents.
 On Sale at

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS,
 Shanghai.
 Mr. EDWARD EVANS, Missionary House,
 Shanghai;
 Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., Hongkong;
 Shanghai and Yokohama;
 Messrs. W. BAKER & CO., Hongkong and
 Shanghai;

Yuen Chong Book Store, Swatow;
 Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Amoy;
 Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Foochow;
 Messrs. H. BLOW & Co., Fuzhou;
 Messrs. HODGE & Co., "Soochow Press," Soochow;
 "NAGASAKI PRESS" Office, Nagasaki;
 "KORE CHRONICLE" Office, Kobe;
 The "DAILY PRESS" Office, Hongkong; and
 at the London Office, 131, Fleet Street.
 Hongkong, 1st January, 1903.

THE "ZAFIRO" CASE

REPRINT OF "THE ZAFIRO"
MYSTERY Case in pamphlet form is
 now on sale. Copies may be obtained for cash,
 1d. each, at the Office of the "Daily Press,"
 Hongkong, 29th May, 1903. [156]

A CHRONICLE OF CASTLE BARFIELD
AND THE CRIMINAL

BY
DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY
 (Author of "Joseph's Coat," "Rainbow Gold,"
 "Aunt Rachel," "Despair's Last Journey," &c.)

CHAPTER XIII.
 It was the first of May, and that same good
 three-master, the *Cleaver*, which had carried
 Major de Blaquiere and Sergeant Jervase from
 the Crimea to Szentaria, was bowling merrily
 along South of Naples where Vesuvius had his
 smoking-cap on. There were many invalided
 men on board, and amongst them three with
 whom this story has a particular concern.

"You are right, Captain Tompkins, it is
 abominably unkind; I had reckoned on seeing
 the finish of the campaign, and it's hard to find
 oneself bowled over now, and sent home again
 like a useless old bale of damaged goods."

General Boswell was stumping the aloping
 deck with the aid of the Captain's arm, getting
 his first hour of exercise since he came aboard.
 All the snowy canvas was filled hard as iron
 with a noble level breeze, and the ship was
 making a speed which would hardly have dis-
 graced an Atlantic liner of the modern day.

She made a prettier sight than any steam
 driven craft ever made, or ever will make; and
 she carried a better music with her in the faint
 wind-smitten corgage of the shrouds and the
 deep organ hum of the stretched canvas.

"I am saying, Polson," said the General,
 encountering the sergeant halfway along the
 deck, "that it's unkind for an old fellow to
 get bowled over than it is for a young one."

You may be as fit as a fiddle again in a month
 or two, and may have your fill of fighting
 for Queen and country, but I have done my
 last day's work and that is a weary thing to
 think of."

"Last day's fighting, sir?" said Polson,
 "but not the last day's work. There's a hope
 to be done for the old country yet, and I hope
 that Irene's dream may come true and that
 you may go into the House of Commons and
 give those buggars at the War Office their
 proper fodder."

"That is the business of a younger man than
 I am," said the General, "and I doubt if
 there's any mending in that direction. I have
 been at the game now, off and on, for some-
 thing like forty years, and I know we have the
 best fighting stuff in the world at our com-
 mand, but the Department have always made it
 their business to cripple it, and starve it, and
 leave it naked and hungry. I've seen it in
 Spain, and in the Low Countries, and I've
 dragged out three years of it in the old Mahatta
 country, and it has always been the same. I
 suppose it always will be until we learn that
 it is as necessary to have a soldier to look after
 things at home as it is to have a soldier leading
 in the field. When we get you home again,
 my lad, we'll run you for the Southern Division
 of the county and you shall talk to 'em across
 the floor of the House of Commons."

The three men reached the bows of the good
 boat and turned, and there was de Blaquiere
 before them with a weatherbeaten servant hold-
 ing him by the elbow and piloting him along
 the deck. He saluted in passing, and the
 General laid a hand upon his shoulder.

"I should like half an hour with you this
 morning," he said, "if you can spare the time
 to come into my state room for a talk."

"I am at your service now, sir," said de
 Blaquiere.

"Shall we go down?" asked the General.
 "One time easily still, and this May wind gets
 into an old man's head like wine."

"And into a young man's too," said de
 Blaquiere. "I am half tipsy with it, and
 shall be glad to get into shelter."

"We'll see you at breakfast, Polson," said
 the General, "and until then, good-bye."

The two men reached the General's cabin and
 sat down together.

"When we touched at Corfu," said the
 General, "I found a letter from my London
 agents—I'd like you to see it, and I shall be
 glad if you can confirm its contents, or at least
 a part of them."

De Blaquiere took the proffered letter and
 read.

"Sir,—We are instructed to inform you that
 a sum of fifty thousand pounds has been de-
 posited with us to your credit by Mr. John
 Jervase, of Beacon Hargate. Mr. Jervase re-
 quests us in communicating with you to say
 that a further sum of one hundred thousand
 pounds, making in all one hundred and fifty
 thousand, has been deposited by him in the
 interest of Major de Blaquiere with that
 gentleman's agents. We are desired to add
 further that Mr. Jervase has joined his brother,
 in South America, that he proposes to establish
 business relations there, and does not intend to
 return to England.—We are, sir, your obedient
 humble servants, E. A. Cox and Co."

"Except," said de Blaquiere, "that the
 sums mentioned here are reversed in order. I
 have a letter identical in terms. The old
 scoundrel has bled very freely."

"And there's no vendetta?" said the
 General, smiling.

"Vendetta!" said de Blaquiere. "You
 can hardly have a Vendetta with a man who
 has saved your life, even though the beggar did
 it for no other reason than to show how much
 he despised you. I was wrong about the lad;
 General, he's a very fine fellow."

"I could have told you that much long ago,"
 said the General. He reached out a lean brown
 hand and rang a bell which stood upon the
 state-room table. "You'll take a glass of wine,
 Major? It's against my rule, but I feel like
 breaking rules to-day."

"And so do I, sir," said de Blaquiere.

So the wine was brought, and the glasses were
 filled, and the two men drank to each other. The
 General lit a cigarette, and sat in a deck chair;
 but the younger man fidgeted and was obviously
 ill at ease.

"There is one thing on my mind, General
 Boswell," he said at last, "and I should like to
 get it over. I had two or three months at
 Szentaria and I was nursed by an angel all the
 while."

"Don't go on, my lad," said the General,
 reaching a hand towards him. "If I understand
 you, it's useless to talk of that."

"Very well, sir," said de Blaquiere, sipping
 gloomily at his wine; and nothing more was said
 for a minute or two, but the younger man
 gradually brightened, and it could be plainly seen
 that he was squaring his mental shoulders for
 the reception of a burden which he meant to
 carry.

"The sergeant is a lucky dog, sir."

"My dear fellow," said the General, "he has
 deserved to be a lucky dog. It is one of the
 ordinances of this life that a fellow can't choose
 his own father. If the lad had had a choice
 and had exercised it, I should have had no
 great respect for him. And yet I had a sort
 of liking for old Jervase. He was a bouncer
 always, but I thought he was an honest
 bouncer."

"They tell me," said de Blaquiere, "that
 the sergeant's to have his V.C. for that business
 in front of the first parallel."

"That is a settled thing, I fancy," said the
 General. "Sir Colin's word ought to be good
 for anything at home, and my own should go
 for something."

"Mine won't be wanting, sir, if they think it
 worth listening to."

"What did you two fall out about?" the
 General asked.

Major de Blaquiere dipped into the cigar
 box which had been pushed over towards him
 long before, and very thoughtfully fingered an
 evil-looking Trichinopoly.

"Why, sir, I believe if the whole truth were
 told we fell out mainly because I was a bit of a
 puppy. You're an older man of the world than
 I am, sir, and I dare say you can't have
 failed to notice that some men who think they
 are insiders are outsiders, and that some of
 the fellows they despise are better than them-
 selves."

"Do you know, de Blaquiere," said the
 General, "I like that?"

"A year in camp, and two or three months
 in hospital will do a lot towards changing a
 man's opinions."

"Won't they?" cried the General. "Egad!
 Won't they?" The old Christian Quixote
 mounted his hobby, and rode. "There are
 things in war that nobody wants to think
 about. It's an ugly trade. When I was a
 youngster, and in my first action, I was very
 hard-pressed, and I caught a bayonet out of
 the hand of a fellow who was dropping at my
 side, and I had to use it. It's fifty years ago
 now, but the man squealed and I haven't for-
 gotten it, and I'm never likely to forget it.
 But a man is born to die, sir, and he's born to
 do his duty. I dare say I'm a simple thinker,
 Major de Blaquiere, but there are things a
 hundred times worse than war, and if you
 didn't believe that God sent them, you wouldn't
 have to turn infidel. I've seen two or three
 choleras, here and there, and a Black Death
 and a bubonic plague. What does it all mean?
 Jarring forces, sir, which Heaven will reconcile
 in its own good time. And that's what war
 means to my mind. You go where you're sent,
 just as the germ of disease or whatever you call
 it, goes, and you do what you are set to do.
 And I'll say this for war, sir, as an old Christian
 man who has spent his life at it. It's the fire
 of God to my way of thinking, and it burns out
 all manner of meannesses, and hypocrisies, and
 we should have a devil of a lot more to be
 ashamed of than we have if we didn't get into a
 solid fight now and again."

"It is a school, sir," said de Blaquiere.

"By heaven, sir," said the solemn General,
 "it is a school."

But there are more class-rooms than one in
 the great schoolhouse of human nature, and
 whilst the General was setting forth his
 theories of war, young Polson Jervase was
 setting out a theory of another and an opposite
 fashion as he walked the deck with Irene.

He was deadly serious also, for all that part
 of life which seems best worth having lay before
 him. And the two had many talks as they
 paced the decks, morn and eve, together. Irene
 was almost the only lady on board, and most
 of the dot-and-go-one boys who had exchanged
 a natural limb for a timber toe, and the loose
 shaven men who had left an arm behind them
 at Sevastopol, had been beneath her care.
 And these who did not know her ministrations
 in effect knew them by oral tradition, and the
 brown saluted her with such a worship that her
 heart was like a fountain of glad tears a hundred
 times in a day.

A girl has a natural and inborn right to be
 proud of her sweetheart in any earthly circum-
 stances whatever, if he were the merest sub-
 nosed, freckled and chinless Jones that ever
 skipped over a counter. But to have an ap-

proved and venerable, how the a lover, and to
 live at the same time as the sole heroine of so
 narrow a little world as a shipful of soldiers the
 license of whose hearts went up about her con-
 stantly, was to be more than merely proud and
 happy. Polson had got a permanent crick
 in his neck from that bit of Russian lead which
 had caught him just as he dropped into the
 trench with de Blaquiere. In the course of
 time he began to carry it naturally, so that it
 looked like the merest little mannerism, but it
 could never have been handsome by any con-
 ceivable chance except in the eyes of a wife or a
 sweetheart. Irene adored it, and would have
 made it a rule of fashion as the Grecian
 band and the Alexander limp came to be in
 later years, and no man would have been al-
 lowed to carry his head in any other fashion
 than Polson did save under heavy pains and
 penalties.

"When everybody can see how a story will
 end," said one of the greatest masters of the
 narrative art, "the story is ended," and the
 written history of Polson Jervase is coming to
 a close.

There were certain things about which he
 was naturally anxious and about which it was
 impossible to ask any questions. But the truth
 came out little by little, and it appeared in the
 end that the world knew nothing of the secrets
 which had escaped between the partners in the
 firm of Jervase and Jervase in the course of
 that wild night which had brought to England
 news of such portentous moment. There were
 rumours, of course. There was a gossip to the
 effect that the firm had been on the edge of
 ruin, and that Polson, rather than miss the
 fighting, had elected to go out as a private
 soldier, dropping his hopes of a commission for
 the time being. This was a fancy which hurt
 nobody. John Jervase had left his affairs in
 excellent order when he had established his own
 line of retreat, and since he had been known to
 have made money hand over fist within the last
 year or two, the halo which surrounded the
 millionaire was about him, and it would have
 been hard to say whether he or the boy were
 more popular in the Castle Barfield region.

The general idea was that they were a pair of
 valiant fellows; the one in the commercial and
 the other in the warlike way.

Poor Raglan's heroisms and blunders were
 buried together before the day came when in
 the ordinary course of events he would have
 led his troops along the saluting line and have
 received the honours due to him from his
 Sovereign.

The scent of hot grass was strong in the
 flaming noontide in Hyde Park when London
 poured out its scores and scores of thousands to
 witness the ceremonial which crowned a foolish
 and disastrous war with a triumph better earned
 by the valour of the men who fought there than
 by the statecraft of the other men who sent
 them into combat. Ragged and lean and
 bearded, with the soil of the Crimea still upon
 their faces, the men of Alma and Inkermann,
 of Balaklava and Sevastopol, marched through the
 roaring citizen crowd and formed up in the
 Park. There were many men of valour there—
 many who had earned as well as any other the
 mark of honour which was that day to be
 bestowed; but opposite the bright pavilion
 with the raised rimmed dais on which the
 Queen was to take her seat there was but a
 mere handful of the halt and maimed, upon
 whom the eyes of the vast multitude, whether
 civil or military, were fixed. They were no more
 than specks in the great open space—just so
 many little coloured dots to the eye, and the
 gaze of the spectators gazed on them. For
 they were Britain's chosen. These were the
 men of whom all London had been reading with
 bated breath for well nigh three years past.
 These were the men of Alma's heights and
 Balaklava's charges and Inkermann's fog, and
 the frost of the trenches—the pick and pride of
 the whole contingent which had gone out to do
 battle for England's honour. That they had
 never been truly called upon to go made little if
 any difference at that hour, for London was in
 the mood for hero-worship rather than political
 criticism just then, and not the rudest judge of
 British policy would have dared to speak a
 word against the ceremony of the day.

And when, after long waiting, the royal
 carriage came, with the pretty, smiling little
 matronly figure bowing and swaying amidst
 the ringing thunders of the world's greatest
 city, and the bands rolled out their "God Save
 the Queen" as the passed them one after an-
 other, one happy, happy onlooker looked up at
 one war-hardened old veteran through tears.

"Upon my word," said the General with a
 grimace which was really much less humorous
 than he meant it to be, and in a voice which was
 hardly as steady as he would have liked to have
 it—"upon my word, Irene, I'd give twopences to
 be in your shoes at this moment."

For one of the scarlet ants in the far distance,
 on the green table-cloth of the turf, was just
 then advancing towards the little figure on the
 dais, and an instant or two later the Queen was
 stooping to pin the bronze badge of honour to
 the coat of Polson Jervase.

[THE END.]

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Hongkong, 4th March, 1903. K. UYENURA, Manager. [2440]

JAPAN COALS.

mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27, LYRA, American str., 3,516, Geo. V. Williams, Seattle 28th July, General.
 Aug. 28, CHANGCHOW, British steamer, 1,213, Frampton, Singapore 21st Aug., General.
 Aug. 28, DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 900, T. Ogata, Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 27th Aug., General.
 Aug. 28, HAICHING, British str., 1,267, W. C. Passmore, Foochow via Amoy and Swatow 27th Aug., General.
 Aug. 28, HONGKONG, French str., 750, H. August, Haiphong and Hoihow 27th Aug., General.
 Aug. 28, HUNTER, British steamer, 1,642, John D. Dainton, R.N., Weihaiwei 22nd Aug.
 Aug. 28, HUPEH, British str., from Canton.
 Aug. 28, KWANGLOO, Chinese str., from Canton.
 Aug. 28, NANKIN, British str., 2,557, E. E. C. Roberts, Moji 28th Aug., Coal and General.
 Aug. 28, NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,437, Wm. Woodhouse, San Francisco 31st July, Mails and General.
 Aug. 28, PROGRESS, German steamer, 687, F. Bromer, Tonraue 28th Aug., General.
 Aug. 28, SAHNE RICKMERS, British str., from Canton.
 Aug. 28, SITHONIA, German str., 4,238, Th. Hildebrandt, Japan 22nd Aug., General.
 Aug. 28, VALERIE, British str., 1,060, W. B. Palmer, Shanghai 25th Aug., General.
 Aug. 28, WAIKANG, British str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HONGKONG MASTER'S OFFICE.

Anying Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 Chungking, British str., for Amoy.
 Hailong, British str., for Swatow.
 Lyra, Amr. str., for Manila.
 Nankin, British str., for Swatow.
 Rohila Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.
 Sabine Rickmers, British str., for Balik Papan.
 Takang, British str., for Shanghai.
 Thea, German str., for Chiofo.
 Yuenang, British str., for Manila.
 Zafra, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

28th August.

ANPING MARU, Japanese str., for Coast Ports.
 BALABAR, British str., for Shanghai.
 DOTT, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 HAILONG, British str., for Swatow.
 HITACHI MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 HOIHOW, French str., for Hoihow.
 NANKIN, British str., for Swatow.
 ROHILA MARU, Japanese str., for Manila.
 TAKSANG, British str., for Shanghai.
 TINTAU, German str., for Swatow.
 YUENANG, British str., for Manila.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

28th August.

AWARDEN DOCK.—Rubi, Choufa, Tifu.
 K.W. LION DOCK.—Kaipa, Pembroke, Higgie, Tain, Dia, Lighting.
 COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—U.S.A.T. Sumner, Helen Wymen, Changsha.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Changchow*, from Singapore 21st August, had light S.W. to S.E. and E. winds, fine weather with occasional rain squalls.
 The British steamer *Haiching*, from Foochow via Amoy and Swatow 25th August, had light winds, cloudy and squally approaching Amoy. From Amoy to Swatow similar weather and southerly swell. From Swatow to port light easterly winds and cloudy weather with occasional showers.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

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THE Steamship

"VALETTA."

Captain W. B. Palmer, U.N.R. carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this office for Bombay, etc., on SATURDAY, the 29th AUGUST, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London, (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. LEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1903.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE H.S.L. Steamship

"SAMIA."

Captain Schmidt, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 30th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 22nd August, 1903.

SHIRE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE."

Captain G. C. Cundy, will be despatched above TO-MORROW, the 30th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1903.

FOR TSINGTAU, CHEMULPO, DALNY AND PORT ARTHUR.

THE Steamship

"SULLBERG."

Captain Meyer, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 28th August, 1903.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	VALETTA	Brit. str.	W. B. Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	MONTENEGRO	Brit. str.	G. C. Cundy	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-morrow, 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SUMATRA	Brit. str.	W. Hayward	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 18th Sep.
LIVERPOOL	PINOSURY	Brit. str.	C. W. Hayre	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	22nd September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	JASON	Brit. str.	A. D. Baker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	20th October.
MARSEILLES, LONDON &c., & S'PORE, &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	N. Tsumi	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	1st September.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	SAKURA	Brit. str.	N. Tsumi	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	24th Sep., Daylight.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	KITTCHE	Brit. str.	Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	8th Sep., at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON &c., & S'PORE, &c.	KAMAKURA M.	Jap. str.	H. Peterson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	15th September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	Belarus	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	19th Sep., D'light.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	AGAMEMNON	Brit. str.	Belarus	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	29th September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	PAK LING	Brit. str.	Belarus	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	13th October.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	KIAUSCHOU	Ger. str.	Belarus	MELCHERS & CO.	2nd Sep., at Noon.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	KONIGSBERG	Ger. str.	Mayer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	13th September.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	von Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	22nd September.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ABESSINIA	Ger. str.	Eller	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	9th October.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BRASLIA	Ger. str.	Schulke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	20th October.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	Brehmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	3rd November.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PERSEA	Aus. str.	Crappetto	SANDEW, WILKES & CO.	19th Sep., P.M.
NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL	BARON DRIESEN	Rus. str.	H. Plating	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
NEW YORK, VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	MOGUL	Brit. str.	H. Pybus	DODWELL & CO., LD.	About 31st inst.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	E. OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	E. Deulham	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	23rd Sep., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	TAMTAR	Brit. str.	E. Deulham	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	7th October.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA S'PAK, &c.	DEVALON	Brit. str.	W. Thompson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	6th September.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA S'PAK, &c.	SHINANO MARU	Jap. str.	Trubridge	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	8th Sep., at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA S'PAK, &c.	OLYMPIA	Brit. str.	Trubridge	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	10th September.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA S'PAK, &c.	TOKA MARU	Jap. str.	A. Christensen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	22nd Sep., 4 p.m.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA S'PAK, &c.	BRASLIA	Brit. str.	R. P. O'Connell	PORTLAND & ASIATIC CO.	13th September.
PORTLAND, OREGON	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	T. Moore	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	8th September.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	E. W. Haswell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	11th Sep., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EASTERN	Brit. str.	W. Ellis	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	23rd Sep., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SAMBA	Ger. str.	Schmidt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow, D'light.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BORNEO	Brit. str.	D. C. Gregor	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 4th Sep.
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HIROSHIMA M.	Jap. str.	J. Nagao	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	4th Sep., at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KINSHU MARU	Jap. str.	F. L. Pyne	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	15th Sep., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EASTERN	Brit. str.	W. Ellis	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	3rd Sep., Daylight.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	J. B. Macmillan	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	11th Sep., D'light.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA M.	Jap. str.	R. P. O'Connell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	25th Sep., D'light.
NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	A. E. Moore	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day, at 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU, CHEMULPO, DALNY &c.	S. LEBERG	Ger. str.	Meyer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	9th Sep., at Noon.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KWINTON	Brit. str.	Mcintosh	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	31st inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	HUPHE	Brit. str.	Mathias	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO & YOKOHAMA	ZIETEN	Ger. str.	B. Wilhelm	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	ICHANG	Brit. str.	Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	31st inst.
TAMSAI, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	T. Ogata	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
ANPING, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	MAIDJUN M.	Jap. str.	K. A. Kashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	22nd September.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	Passmore	DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.	To-morrow, 9 a.m.
MANILA DIRECT	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	E. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-day, at 10 a.m.
MANILA	ROSETTA MARU	Jap. str.	H. S. Smith	TOKYO KISEN KAISHA	2nd Sep., 11 a.m.
MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	T. Moore	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	8th September.
CEBU & ILOILO	PERLA	Brit. str.	J. McGinty	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	31st inst., at 4 p.m.
ILOILO	WICHANG	Brit. str.	Sommerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	4th September.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU	Jap. str.	T. Mural	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	8th Sep., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY	NANKIN	Brit. str.	E. E. C. Roberts	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LIGHTNING	Brit. str.	J. G. Spence	DAVID SASSON & CO., LD.	1st Sep., at 1 p.m.
SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA	C.F. LAUREL	Ger. str.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	4th Sep., at Noon.
KWAN CHAU WAN, CHEU UM & LAICHOW	S. IFT	Brit. str.	A. E. Mongor	CHI WO	Quick despatch.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BARON DRIESEN," Captain H. Plating.

Will be despatched TO-DAY, the 29th AUGUST, at Noon, to be followed by the Steamship

"NORDKYN," Captain A. Beer.

on WEDNESDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1903.

FOR NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK.

(Calling at GENSAN).

THE Steamship

"SAVOIA."

Captain Deint, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 29th inst., at 5 p.m.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 28th August, 1903.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 30th inst., at 9 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, ALGER.

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 8th September, 1903, at 1 p.m., the Company's Steamship "BALAZIE," Captain Negre, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Special will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 7th September. Special and Parcels received until 4 p.m. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1903.

NATAI LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in South America in connection with the CHINA STRAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for Cape Ports every fortnight.

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MANCHURIA AND COREA

DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on the 26th ult., on a vote being introduced to complete the expenses of the Foreign Office, a debate occurred, which, while dealing largely with the question of Germany and Canada, also at times touched the Far Eastern position. The following are the references:

Sir Charles Dilke said we ought to mind our own business and not to commit acts derogatory to the dignity of this country in the course that Germany took towards us with regard to the Anglo-German Agreement concluded at the time of the General Election of 1900. That agreement was passed by the Government, incredible though it might seem, as being a sort of alliance with Germany against Russia in regard to China. In all the speeches of hon. gentlemen opposite it was claimed that the policy of the Government had triumphantly concluded this agreement with Germany, which placed our policy in China on a perfectly satisfactory footing. Immediately after that agreement was signed it was explained in the German Parliament in language which was contemptuous towards this country, and it was put before the German Parliament as a great triumph in respect of the very thing which the agreement was supposed to have obtained from the German Government. Turning to China the Government had there put forward two alternative policies—the open door, and the sphere of influence in the Yangtze Valley.

As soon as the Government found that behind the open door in Manchuria was a Cosack porter they fell back on the doctrine of the sphere of influence. Yet Count von Bismarck's explanation of the agreement was that we had expressly renounced for ever any notion that we had a privileged position in the Yangtze Valley, especially with regard to railway construction, and the German view had undoubtedly prevailed in practice. The great railway lines were being constructed at present by countries which, in their Chinese policy, were hostile to us. The Peking-Hankow had fallen into unfriendly hands, that was to say, all the material for construction was bought from foreign firms, and when the line was finished our trade would be exposed to difficulties. Sir Claude MacDonald's dispatch, stating that we had not come off badly with regard to railway construction in China, had been triumphantly read to the House by the noble lord on two occasions, but in the debate of June 16 in the House of Lords it was shown that the Peking Syndicate and the British and Chinese Corporation, representing all the British interests concerned, had not succeeded in obtaining the very simple concession which they had asked for—namely, the line coming down to a point opposite Nanking, which would be essential in the future to their coal and iron trade. The noble lord had told the House that the Government would insist on this point, but no concession has been made. The Germans had clearly shown at Peking a recent negotiations that not only did they look on Shantung as something more than their sphere, but that they claimed as theirs for railway construction the hinterland of the province; and the German influence at Peking was being used steadily, with Russian and Belgian influence, against our railways and in favour of railways away from the natural course of trade that would tend to bring the trade of the coal and iron districts of China to Kioochan. They had been told in that House that the Canton-Hankow portion of the Peking-Hankow Railway would be constructed by an American company; but that concession had now passed to the King of the Belgians, and was being worked by German influence at Peking in a manner hostile to our views. In regard to the evacuation of Shanghai, again, German influence most hostile to us had been used, behind our backs, to effect the destruction of China of that privileged position which by the overwhelming importance of our settlements we had always enjoyed. During the year the noble lord had repeatedly told the House that the successor of Sir Robert Hart in China would be a British nominee as long as British trade was predominant in China; but the Peking correspondent of the Times, who was always contradicted at the moment, but whose statements had the knack of becoming true after a time—(hear, hear)—had again told them that by German influence that advantage had been lost. As to the actual position at this moment in Manchuria and Mongolia, the German traders and commercial travellers were able to travel, and, through the German Consular representative in Manchuria, were allowed by Russia the privilege of getting there and carrying on their trade. Our traders were not so able to travel or reside. The notion that we could get German help against Russia was a dream—(hear)—which had constantly oppressed the Government, disturbed their policy, and led them to make agreements about which they had made triumphant, but rather foolish speeches in the country.

Viscount Cranborne—I will not follow all the steps which the right hon. baronet has taken. I am content to deal with relatively modern times, and to say a word or two about our policy in China and the negotiations which we have had with Germany in respect to that country. The right hon. baronet has dwelt at some length upon the Anglo-German Agreement. I have never imagined for a moment that the Anglo-German Agreement was a matter of vast importance; but I do not think it was a mistake. I think, so far as it went, it was a very good agreement. It was one more assertion on our part of the policy which we have always desired to pursue in China—namely, the policy of the integrity of China and the policy of the open door. And if it turned out that the German Government did not interpret that instrument in the same way as we regarded

it, that did not make the agreement, instead of being an advantage to us, a disadvantage to us. So far as it went it did good, and nothing but good; and if it had nothing to do, as I venture to think, with any reversal of our former policy. The right hon. baronet seems to think that that agreement represents a policy of spheres of influence as opposed to the policy of the open door. That shows a very strange forgetfulness on his part of what that instrument contains. It certainly was not intended to be a policy of spheres of influence; it was a policy of the integrity of China, of the open door, and open ports and rivers. That has always been our policy, and we have always pursued it. I hardly like to go in great detail into the question of Chinese railways. He seemed to think that in that respect we are getting the worst of it in the competition with Germany. That is not the information which has reached the Foreign Office. I have no reason to boast of what has passed. On the contrary, it is a matter of business all through. But the two great syndicates which are developing railways in that part of China, the German syndicate and the British syndicate, seem to me to be on very good terms; and there is no feeling on one side or the other that either party has got the best of the competition. The right hon. baronet spoke of the evacuation of Shanghai, and seemed to think that there again we had got the worst of it in our competition with Germany. I have already had an opportunity of pointing out to the Committee of the House of Commons that that is by no means the case. Certainly the German Government had put forward certain claims which we could not accept. We refused to accept them, and the Chinese Government took our view and not Germany's view, and said in a most categorical way that nothing which had been stated interfered in the least with the rights of Great Britain. The right hon. baronet only said one word about Manchuria, and I will not deal with it at any length. There again our policy is perfectly well known. It is contained in the instruments to which we have affixed the signatures of His Majesty's Government, and, of course, the principal of those instruments is the Anglo-Japanese Agreement. I think in that Agreement we have recognised the special interests of Japan in Corea, and we are very glad to recognise them. On the other hand, we have asserted once more our own interest in the "open door" throughout the Chinese Empire. That does not mean, of course, that we do not know full well that Russia occupies rather a special position in Manchuria. (Opposition laughter.) On the contrary, we recognised that so far back as 1899, when we made a famous railway agreement with Russia, in which there was mutual recognition of the right, so far as we were concerned, of Russia to make railways in Manchuria without our competition, and of ourselves to make railways in the Yangtze Valley without Russia's competition. So there is nothing in this policy which is secret, as the hon. member for King's Lynn seems to think; it is to be found on the face of public instruments to which we have affixed our seal.

Sir Edward Grey said—I do not see the success of the foreign policy which the noble lord has claimed. The co-operation which Germany in China, as far as I can judge, has been an entire failure. The noble lord defended what he now calls the Yangtze agreement with Germany. Viscount Cranborne—I was only following the phrase of the right hon. member for the Forest of Dean. Sir C. Dilke—I repudiated it at once when it was applied. Viscount Cranborne—I repudiate it now. (Laughter.) Sir E. Grey—There is no intention so to call it here, then, but it is in reference to its being called so in Berlin. I would refer. That agreement was one that sounds very well, and the noble lord said it was good as far as it goes. But does it go anywhere? (Laughter.) The agreement was understood, when it first appeared, as doing something which was tending to the co-operation of ourselves and Germany in two objects, the maintenance of the integrity of China and the maintenance of the open door. There has been great anxiety and apprehension about both these things in regard to Manchuria, as to whether the agreement between His Majesty's Government and Germany was of any use in the matter. I should like the noble lord when he speaks again to tell us whether the Government have appealed to this agreement with Germany and asked for co-operation in maintaining the open door in Manchuria.

Viscount Cranborne—I can answer that question at once, and I think I have already answered it. The German Government take the view that the Anglo-German Agreement does not, so far as they are concerned, apply to Manchuria. Sir E. Grey—Then I think that the Anglo-German Agreement is a most one-sided instrument. (Hear, hear.) One of its conditions is that we are to keep for Germany the open door in the Yangtze region which we never had any intention of closing, and it seems that it is not of the least use to hope for help from Germany in maintaining the open door in any other part of China. (Hear, hear.) At the first test the Agreement has broken down. The question has arisen in Manchuria, and the Agreement has proved of no use. I hope we shall have no more of these one-sided agreements. After all that has passed in China, I think the Government has been pursuing a wrong policy altogether with regard to co-operation with Germany. They have been relying on the one Power from whom they have got nothing in return. If that had led to good feeling between us and Germany I would not have looked too closely into the bargain; but what I do feel about this close co-operation with Germany in China and Asia is that your German policy is one of two alternatives. The alternative I should

like to see pursued would be a policy of co-operation and agreement with Russia. But I am sure that, so long as the key of your policy is co-operation or agreement with Germany in the first instance, you will never have a chance of co-operation and agreement with Russia. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord has said that Russia occupies a special position in Manchuria. It is a special position, so special that we ought really to have had some statement from the noble lord as to what the view of His Majesty's Government is with regard to it. My view is that we ought to distinguish very clearly and distinctly, between territorial and political questions in Manchuria and commercial questions—that the policy of His Majesty's Government should be limited to commercial questions, that we should not occupy ourselves with political questions and that the Government should work for co-operation with other Powers in maintaining the open door in Manchuria. (Hear, hear.) But, considering the railway interest of Russia in Manchuria, they ought not to mix themselves up with questions about territory or political questions in Manchuria—that is to say, the object of British diplomacy should be limited to securing the open door for British trade and to avoid getting into political controversies. (Hear, hear.) The United States apparently take the same view, and I hope the Government will not be left alone if they adopt that policy. The question whether it is possible to have agreement and co-operation with Russia in Asia is one which it is impossible for anybody but the Government to answer. But I have never seen that His Majesty's Government have made any real effort to get an understanding with Russia and to overcome the obstacles which tradition and past policy have naturally placed in the way of such an understanding. I think it is difficult because I am not sure that Russia pursues a settled policy. I think Russia lives much more from hand to mouth than we think. I think she moves like a large glacier, much more by pressure from behind than from any settled policy; but I am quite sure it should be our object to make up our own minds as to what the limits of our interests in Asia are, and to lose no opportunity of using every possible effort to come to a clear understanding with Russia as to what the boundaries of our interests are. (Hear, hear.) We cannot go on as we have been going on. The Government talk about the *status quo* and integrity, but Russia goes on continually absorbing more territory and collecting more influence with the central authority. (Hear, hear.) Having made up your minds what is necessary for consolidation, the sooner the Russian Government is made to understand it the better. (Hear, hear.) Now I have dwelt on this because I do regard the situation in China as serious. I take this from the Shanghai Correspondent of the Times:—"To any observer who observes the position in the Far East in its relation to what we call the civilised world, it is evident that the future maintenance of the integrity of China is, humanly speaking, impossible." I offer no comment on that statement, but it is about the gravest statement that could be made. (Hear, hear.) The Government must have some clear idea of their policy in view of such a situation. The first point should be not to take territory, because we have as much as we can manage. The second point should be to consolidate our frontiers and to defend what we have got without extending these frontiers. That can only be done by co-operation with other Powers. And there ought to be in the minds not only of His Majesty's Government, but of the Governments of other Powers, some clear agreement as to what would happen to their interests in Asia if these large countries, such as China and Persia, have their integrity impaired. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Norman, referring to the Chinese indemnity, criticised the arrangements made by the Government as to the dates when the agreement to relax terms should take effect. But the question of the action of Russia in Manchuria was the most serious of all. Russia in that matter was acting in the manner and the method of her settled diplomacy. The way to meet her was frankly and firmly face to face. From the firm attitude of His Majesty's Government alone could come a durable understanding with Russia. Now there were rumours of strained relations between Russia and Japan, and the situation was most serious, as under the Japanese treaty this country might be dragged into the field of conflict in the Far East.

Mr. J. Walton said there had been a lamentable want of backbone in the whole foreign policy of this country for many years. In China there were several questions affecting British interests which at the present moment appeared to be in a pressing and critical condition. There was the question of the occupation of Manchuria. Up till the present time no step had been taken by Russia to carry into effect the assurances given by her to this country on that subject. There was also the question of the restoration of the treaty port of Newchwang, the only treaty port in Manchuria. He asked whether anything definite had been arranged to carry out the assurances Russia had given that this port would be restored to the trade of all nations. Since August, 1900, the Russians had been in possession of the Customs-house, and had collected nearly half a million in Chinese receipts, which they had paid into the Russo-Chinese Bank.

Viscount Cranborne—Paid to the credit of the Imperial Customs. Mr. J. Walton said that was so, but it had not been paid over to the Imperial Customs, and yet it was part of the security for British bondholders, who had advanced money to China. In China we had a great neutral market, and the Government would do well to enquire into the causes of the decline of British trade there. That decrease was largely due, he believed, to the retaliating policy and the humiliating surrender of His Majesty's Government. Since 1896 British trade with China had declined 15 per cent, and our position in regard to railway construction in China was most unsatisfactory as compared with that of other European nations. He pressed also for information as to railway concessions.

Mr. Moon believed that the outlook was not quite so dark as the hon. member had suggested. In his judgment this country must recognise the principle of buffer states not only in Afghanistan and Persia, but in China also. Great Britain, in recognising this principle, must, therefore, help China to consolidate its rule over the dependencies of that empire.

Viscount Cranborne—With regard to China, the figures which he suggested did not bear out the view that our trade with China was in a bad state. The value of trade between Great Britain and British possessions, the British Colonies, and Japan was valued over 1,000,000,000 in 1901 and 1902. British trade was two-thirds of the whole of the trade with China, and was increasing. There was no reason for thinking that we had been worsted in competition in regard to railways in China. The Northern Railway of China was perhaps the most important line in the whole Empire, and was entirely in British hands. We also claimed to have the right to make the branches of the line when they were required. There was no reason to suppose that the Great British-Chinese Syndicate would not be able to secure their full share of the railway development in the Yangtze region.

Sir C. Dilke asked whether it was correct that they were unable to secure the only railway which they seemed to care about, which was the line opposite Nanking. Viscount Cranborne said the negotiations were proceeding. It should not be said they were unable to secure the line. With regard to the Chinese indemnity, the British Government had always maintained that it was a gold debt, but, owing to the fall in the value of silver, the Chinese Government were placed in a difficulty, and the British Government had allowed them to postpone the payment of the full gold value of the debt for ten years. The Government fully recognised what was of importance to this country in Manchuria. On the other hand, they fully realised the special position which Russia had acquired. He thought the Russian Government knew perfectly well that we should be delighted to come to an agreement, but there were considerable difficulties. The truth was he was driven to doubt whether the Russian Government was as homogeneous as *a priori* one would expect a despotism to be. On the contrary, there seemed to be at least two parties in the Russian Government with whom they had to deal. The first requisite was that there should be willingness on the part of the Russian Government to make an agreement with us; and the second was that we should clearly understand what the Russian Government wanted. They had never been able to understand that. Some time there was a flimsy glimmer of light, but it had been of a wholly illusory nature. They had never received from the Russian Government an intimation of what they would expect, and of what they thought the British Government could reasonably be asked to accept to. Undoubtedly the result had been that Manchuria had not been evacuated yet. He did not deny that that was a very unsatisfactory situation and he thought for ally, the Empire of Japan, was undoubtedly uneasy at the prolongation of that occupation. The United States Government, too, were anxious for some kind of settlement in Manchuria, their interest being mainly commercial. For Japan the principal question was the position of their interests in Corea. For this country and the United States it was the maintenance of our treaty rights, and particularly of the open door. There certainly were the elements out of which an agreement ought to be possible, and he could assure the Committee that, if the Russian Government was prepared to give due weight to our undoubted treaty rights and commercial interests, they would not find us *intransigent* in the matter. As to the position of the Customs revenue at Newchwang, it was paid into the Russian Bank to the credit of the Imperial Maritime Customs, and, as long as the Russians remained in occupation at Newchwang, that did not appear to be an unreasonable arrangement. They had no reason to suppose that when the Imperial Maritime Customs entered into their inheritance they would not find the full account of the money.

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LESSONS FROM THE FIELD.

It is constantly said that war is only a matter of common sense. It is said of tactics, and even of strategy as well, and it seems to be implied that any sensible man ought to be able to direct a detachment, if not an army, in the field. The extreme freedom with which the average sensible man criticises the action of generals proves how widely this belief is diffused. He does not criticise astronomers, engineers, or surgeons, in the same way. He assumes they have a special knowledge beyond his own. But with regard to war there is no such hesitation. A man who has never seen anything more dangerous than a blank cartridge fired will deliver a perfectly assured verdict upon our own or Continental armies and their action at manoeuvres or in war. And there is a basis of reason for this confidence. Common sense is the ultimate guide and criterion in war. Take any treatise on strategy or tactics, from Clausewitz or Boguslawski onward to Henderson's *Shewell Jackson*, and any fairly intelligent being, though he knows nothing of the subject beforehand, will be able to follow the rules and deductions from point to point with entire acquiescence. The science appears to him almost self-evident. The methods are so reasonable as to be almost axiomatic. He wonders how it is possible to gain distinction when it appears so easy to be a general by the light of nature, but gives that same intelligent being some little command, even in a war-game when there is no danger or folly, and the chances are ten to one that he makes every conceivable mistake and finds himself within half-an-hour prostrate among the ruins of rules axiomatic and common sense.

The fact is, war is like Columbus's egg: it is easy enough to see what to do when once it has been done. Almost anyone could win a battle if he might try a second time. But the common sense required is by no means a common gift. Here and there nature supplies it, and then we call it military genius; but as a rule it can be obtained only by long experience, continual application, and the study of the greatest models. It must be said that what mathematicians call a higher power. Take the very simplest instance: An intelligent untrained man is given a small force for outpost duty, or to hold a suspected enemy in check. As there is a high hill with almost precipitous sides on the position, his common sense tells him to post his men at the top so as to get a wide view and a strong defensive position. In posting his sentries, common sense tells him to order them to crouch or lie down so as to escape observation. Keeping his main body well together in a hollow on the hill-top, he reflects with satisfaction that war is only a matter of ordinary intelligence. Yet he has nothing but the enemy to thank if he escapes a disaster like Majuba or Nicholson's Nek or Tzafentsein, and it would take a column to explain all the fatal mistakes he has committed already. Let us mention only a few: the rules of the higher common sense would have told him that a hill-top is usually the worst defensive position that can be found. They would have told him that he would be surrounded by "dead" ground, up which the enemy could climb unseen and unharmed; that his fire would be "plunging" and ineffective; that he would probably run short of water, and that his line of retirement would be fully exposed if once he lost the summit. The rules would also have told him that sentries must always be kept standing upright even at the risk of being seen, or they are sure to go to sleep. Such points as these are obvious when once they are stated. They are only common sense. And yet, as we said, the changes are that the average sensible man will neglect them unless he is guided by that higher power of common sense which comes by experience and training, and very seldom by anything else.

To supply this guide is the object of Major Baden-Powell's admirable little *War in Practice*, and in that lies its value. It contains a practical summary of the lessons which the late war so sternly taught us. The author shows us how completely the altered conditions of modern warfare have upset the rules and theories which seemed so sensible before. We had to pay, a terrible cost for those lessons, and we must be grateful to such officers as Major Baden-Powell for noting them down as they occurred so that in the future they might not be forgotten. The whole book was written in the field, and is now merely arranged under headings—the examples being drawn, we think without exception, from the Boer war only. As a staff officer, a regimental officer, and the commander of a mixed force, the author speaks with exceptional authority and a much more varied experience than most officers enjoyed. His criticisms are extremely daring and original: as an example we may notice his belief (which he repeats later on) that at the beginning of the war we ought to have held on at Dundee instead of concentrating at Ladysmith; whereas the universal opinion otherwise is that Sir George White's great mistake was in allowing political considerations to defer the concentration till it was only carried out with extreme risk. Speak in success with which several small positions were held later. Major Baden-Powell writes:—"If in Natal positions had been taken up about Dundee, Glencoe, and elsewhere, the force which we held at those places, distributed as, say, four different centres of defence, would probably have stayed the invasion of Natal, and, absorbing a large portion of the enemy's force in besieging them, have left Sir G. White's force practically free to operate against the remainder." Those who witnessed the moral effect of the Long Toms when first they came into action, and remember how recklessly our position at Dundee was chosen, will agree that at that period of the war the retirement on Lady-

smith was unavoidable. Later on, it might have been wiser to stay, because later on our men ceased to care so much about shells, and the Boers would certainly have annihilated the retreating force, as they might have done at the time. Major Baden-Powell hardly makes sufficient allowance here for that "personal equation" which in the most abstract rules of war must always be taken into account. But the criticism at all events shows the freshness of his views and his freedom from second-hand opinions.

Let us briefly group together some of his more general conclusions as to the changes in tactical rules which the lessons of the war involve. It used to be an invariable principle to shell a position before attacking it. This he considers to be of very little service now, and Magersfontein and Colenso prove it. As he says, "one of the most surprising lessons gained is the harmlessness of artillery fire," though it may still be useful during an attack to keep down the enemy's fire, and it still has considerable moral effect—very much less, we think, towards the end of a war than at the beginning. Regularity and "dressing" again, which used to be thought essential even in an extended attacking line must now be abandoned as positively harmful. The advantage must be made in rushes of very small and irregular bodies, each rush lasting not more than four seconds. It used to be thought an attack was useless unless it ended in the capture of a position. It is now better to keep up fire than to charge—there is no necessity to fill up the gaps in an attacking line. Every consideration of tactics must now be subordinated to power of fire, and whereas the soldier used to be told it was no good firing except at a mark, the greater part of the firing now is at invisible objects. Contrary to the growing opinion during the war, the author thinks it is still valuable for their moral effect. It used to be thought that defenders of a hill country had an immense advantage, but Major Baden-Powell boldly asserts that a flat and open country is the best for defence—perhaps a little overrating his case, for after all, the Tugela heights made a pretty fair line of defence, though it is true they had a flat and open country in front of them. One of the most suggestive chapters deals with the tendency of modern war to destroy the old distinctions between "the three arms," and as to the vexed question of mounted troops we notice that Major Baden-Powell inclines to the view we have long maintained that the day of cavalry as such is almost over, and that all our cavalry should undergo a mounted infantry training. In practice, he says, there is now no difference between the cavalry and the mounted infantry. As to "shock action," whether on horse or foot, he hardly takes it into account, though he admits occasional instances of its good service. On fortification and the construction of shelters and cover he has a most useful and instructive chapter, full of the essential points which inexperienced common sense would be quite certain to overlook.—*Daily Chronicle*.

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DEALERS IN JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY WARES, EMBROIDERIES AND PONGEE SILK. Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate. No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Opposite Messrs. C. J. Gault & Co.). Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [2308]

RUINAUT PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1719. CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal) LAUTE, WEGENER & CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [10]

VIEWS OF HONGKONG

ON ILLUSTRATED POST CARDS Coloured, Write-Away Cards, &c. For Sale at GRACA & CO.'s Stall at HONGKONG HOTEL CORRIDOR. Also.

Used and Unused Foreign and Colonial POSTAGE STAMPS in Sets, Packets or Single. King Edward VII Albums. Catalogues, Hinges, &c., &c. Inspection invited. Hongkong, 12th June, 1903. [2011]

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No. 39, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG. Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval to any address on receipt of satisfactory references.

Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash. AGENTS WANTED. 15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [1366]

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NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE. Absolutely Smokeless and Water-Resisting. THE BEST NITRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD. PRICE OF 12-BOLT CARTRIDGES.

Loaded with Wolf Powder. Powder only. and 1 oz. of Shot. Primers Cases, \$0.25 and \$3.00. Perzoid Cases, 6.85 and 3.60. Ejector Brass Cases, 7.50 and 3.25.

Apply to—WM. SCHMIDT & CO. Gunmakers, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1902. [1917]

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES

August 27th, 1903.

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

BUTCHER MEAT.

梅肉龍足	Mei Lung Pa Yuk — Beef,		
	sirloin & prime cut	lb.	17
肉牛鹹	Hsin Ngau Yuk—Corned Beef	"	17
肉牛燒	Shin Ngau Yuk—Roast Beef ..	"	17
肉牛燒	Ngan Lun—Breast of Beef	"	13
肉牛牛	Ngau Yuk Pie for soup	"	13
肉牛牛	Ngau Yuk Cheung Steak	"	17
肉牛牛	Ngau Yuk Cheung Steak	"	13

頭牛	Ngau No—Bullock's Brains	per set 8
	Ngau Lek—Beef Steak, Sirloin	20
利牛	Ngau Le—Bullock's Tongue, fresh	each 46
利牛鹹	Hau Ngau Le— " corned	56
頭牛	Ngau Tau—Bullock's Head	5
心牛	Ngau Sam— " Heart	th. 60
用牛鹹	Hau Ngau Kin—Beef Hump, salt	14

脚牛	Ngau Kok—Bullock's Feet ...	each	8
腰牛	Ngau Iu—Bullock's Kidney ...	"	8
尾牛	Ngau Mei—Bullock's Tail	"	16
肝牛	Ngau Kon—Bullock's Liver ...	lb.	9
肚牛	Ngau To—Bullock's Tripe,		
	undressed	"	5

頭牛	Ngau Tsai Tau Kōy—Calves-head and Feet	set	75
羊腩	Yong Pui Kwat—Mutton Chop ..	"	24
比羊	Yong Pe—Leg of Mutton ..	"	24
羊手	Yong Shau—Mutton Shoulder ..	"	20
頭羊	Yong Tau—Sheep's Head per set	60	
心羊	Yong Sam—Sheep's Heart ...	"	5
腰羊	Yong Tau—Sheep's Kidneys ...	"	8
肝羊	Yong Gan—	"	

肝片	Tung Kok—Sheeps Liver	lb.	24
脚猪	Chü Kók—Pigs' Feet	.....	12
	Chü Nü—Pig Brains	..... per set	2
猪蹄	Chü Tsap—Pigs' Fry	..... lb	12
猪头	Chü T'au—Pigs' Head	.....	13
猪腰	Chü Ju—Pigs' Kidneys	..... pair	6
肝猪	Chü Kon—Pigs' Liver	..... lb.	20
骨牌猪	Chü P'ai Kwat—Pork Chop	.....	22
心猪	Chü Suni—Pig's Heart	..... each	9

猪腰	Chü Yu—Pigs Kidneys	each	6
猪肚	Chü Kun—Pigs Liver	lb.	24
仔猪	Cha Teui—Sucking Pigs (to order)		18
油牛生	Shang Ngau Yau—Beef Suet	lb.	17
油羊生	Shang Yung Yau—Mutton Suet	..	20
牛腩	Ngau Teui—Veal	..	18
腊肠	Ngau Lip Ching—Beef Sausages	..	15

鴨	Ngau Lap Ch'ung—Veal	"	"	15
雞	POULTRY.			
仔雞	Kai Tsai—Chicken	"	"	32
雞	Sin Kai—Capons	"	"	32
鳩	Pan Kau—Doves	each	—	
鴨	Sang Sheng Shou Ap—Wild Duck,	pair	—	
鴨	Ap—Ducks	each	22	

蛋鴿	Kui Lian—Hen's Eggs	doz.	32
鴿	Kai—Fowls, Canton	lb.	32
鴿南海	Hoi Nam Kai—Fowls, Hainan	"	25
鴿	Ngao—Geese	"	24
鴿野海上	Shung Hoi Ya Ngao—Geese, Wild, Shanghai	pair	22
鴿白	Pak Kop—Pigeons	Canton each	25
鴿	On Chin—Ouzil	Hoihow	22

仔鴨	Tó Tsai—Hare	—	—
鷄山	Shān Kni—Pheasant	—	—
鴿鴿	Chi Kú—Partridge	each	—
番花禾	Wón Fí Tsak—Rice Birds	doz.	—
鴨水	Sa Ts'oi—Snail	each	—
鴨水	Shuē Ap—Teal	each	—
公火雞	Foa Kai Kung—Turkeys, Cook	lb.	9
火雞	Foa Kai Mo—Turkeys, Hen	—	85

FISH.		
魚鰻	Kai Yá—Barel	14
魚鱸	Pin Yá—Bream	15
魚水浸	Tam Shéú Yá—Canton Fresh- water Fish	14
魚鰻	Le Yá—Carp	—
魚赤	Ch'ók Yá—Cat Fish	12
魚鱸	Man Yá—Codfish	13

蟹	Hai-Crabs	16
魚	Mak Yü-Cuttle Fish	14
魚	Shü Máng Yü-Dab	12
魚	Wong Mei Lun-Daco	11
魚	Tít Tò Shü-Dog Fish	8
魚	Hoi Sin-Eels, Conger	18
魚	Tam Shüi Sin-Eels, Fresh water,	15
魚	Tam Shüi Sin-Eels, Yellow	21
魚	C'óng Yü-Thorn	22

燒石	Shāi Pán—Frog	28
鰻魚	Shūh Pán—Garoupa	60
烏哈白	Pak Kay Yu—Gudgeon	13
烏平鰻	Tsing Kwan Yu—Halibut	20
烏白鰻	Ts'o Pak Yu—Herrings	18
烏花鰻	Wong Fā Yu—Labrus	16
魚烏	Wu Yu—Loach Fish	24
蝦魚	Lung Hā—Lobsters	32
魚盆	Shi Yu—Mackerel	18

魚翅	Chai Yu—Mullet	20
魚肚	Mong Yu—Monk Fish	24
鹹生	Sing Hó—Oysters	—
魚公鵝	Kai Kung Yu—Parrot Fish	20
鱸頭	Tau Ló—Perch	18
魚子標	Hau Tsz Yá—Pike	11
蟹殼花	Fa Po Tun—Plaice	18
雲白	Pák Ch'ong—Pomfret, White	28

黑魷	Hak Ch'ang—	Black ..	20
蜆	Ming Ho—Prawns		32
沙撈越	Pi Pa Sa—Ray		8
公狗石	Sik Kau Kung—Rock Fish ..		18
魚鱗	Ch'un Yü—Roach		12
魚鯊	Fa Yü—Shark		32
鮭魚	Ma Yau Yü—Salmon, Canton ..		30
魚	Shang Yü—Salmon, Fresh Water, ..		—

鮫	Hu—Shrimps	28
魚	P'ü Yü—Skate	10
魚	Lap Yü—Snapper	28
魚	T'at Sa Yü—Soles	24
魚	Wän Yü—Tench	16
魚	Teo Hau Yü—Turbot	20
魚	Kök Yü—Turtles, small, fresh-	
	water	60
魚	Pak Rit Yü—White Raft.	

FRUITS.		
仁杏	Hang Yau—Almonds	20
廣平山金	Kam Shan Ping Ko—Apples, California	25
廣平洋天	Tin Tsun Pin Ko—Apples, Chefoo	1b. 15
桑坡	Poi Tong—Apples, sm. lb, Chefoo	1b. 10
桂香	Fan Chi—Apples, Custard	

菓平本日	Macao.....	each	9
	Yat Pan Ping Ko—Apples, Japanese	lb.	—
香香城省	Shang Heng Heung Tsui— Banannas, fragrant, Canton	"	6
蕉香山	Shang Heung Tsui—Banannas brides, Macao	"	3.
桃楊	Yeng T'ó—Carambola	"	"

栗果	Pung Nut—Chestnuts, Chinese	—
子蘭	Ye Taz—Cocoanuts	each 8
子提梨	P'4 Tai Tsz—Grapes..... lb. 1st ql.	—
檸檬	Ning Mong—Lemons, Chinese	10
	Kam Shaug Lingmon—Lemons, American.....	each 6*
核殼	Lai Chi—Liches, Fresh ...1st ql.	—
	" " " " " " " "	2nd " "
	" " " " " " " "	3rd " "

乾枝荔	Lai Chi Kon—Lichees, Dried	lb.	20
檸檬	Ning Mong—Limes, Saigon	...	7
芒果	Lai Sung Mong—Mango, Manila	each	—
芒南	On Nan Mong—Mango, Saigon	...	—
子竹山	Shan Chuk Tsz—Mangosteens	doz.	—
	per 100	...	1st
	Shan Chuk Tsz—Mangosteens	...	—
	per 100	...	2nd

底西	Sai Kwü—Melons Water	.....	斤	—
覆白	Phak Lam—Olives	.....	斤	6
橙	Ch'ang—Oranges, Canton, Sweet	.....	斤	6
橙洲網	Chiu Chau Ch'ang—Oranges,	.....	斤	—
	Swatow	.....	斤	—
橙門澳	O Mun Ch'ang—Oranges, Macao	.....	斤	—
絲珠	Chu Sui Kat—	.....	Small	—
桔味	Tim Kat—	.....	Mandarin	—

花生	Fa Shang—Peanuts	.....lb.	10
椰菜上	S'hai Sot Li—Pears, American ql.		—
椰菜	Sin Tsi—Pears, Cooking, Canton		8
梨沙	Fa Li—Pear, Shanghai		10
椰菜	Hung Tai—Persimmons large	lb.	8
	Hung Lei—Plums, Swatow	8

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Note Address:—No. 2, ICE HOUSE ROAD.
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